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DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

INSURRECTION IN EMARTINIQUE.

Revolution in Hayti. Reported Death of Baez.

San Francisco and Australia.

Important Commercial Enterprise.

Chinese on the Plantations.

MARTINIQUE.

Outbreak Among the Negro Population—Many Insurgents Captured or Killed.

The brig Virginia, from St. Pierre, Martinique, brings direct news to the 3d instant concerning a serious outbreak in the southern part of the island on the 22d ultimo. The arrival there of the news of the capitulation at Sedan and the proclamation of a olic in France was made the pretext of a general ing. The leaders of the movement were a republic in France was made the pretext of a general uprising. The leaders of the movement were a negro planter and his nine sons, who have already given the Government great trouble. Bands of negro insurgents, according to the Official Journal, scoured the country armed with guns, picks, pikes, sword-canes, sticks, and stones, and carrying torches, set fire to houses and mills, and caused general devastation wherever they went. The Governor, M. De Loisne, at Port de France, appealed to the inhabitants to form a volunteer corps and quell the insurrection. In response to this appeal some 600 men immediately came for to this appeal some 600 men immediately came forward, St. Pierre furnishing 200 men. The Governor then issued a proclamation. The following towns were declared in a state of siege:—Riviere, Pilote, Marin Sainte Aimee, Riviere Salee Ducos, Lameutin, Sainte Esprit, Sainte Luce, Diamant, Francois, Trinite, Robert, Gros Moire, Trois liets, and Vanctin. On Saturday, the 24th, the detachment formed at St. Pierre arrived at Port de France, at 4 o'clock in the evening, and was immediately armed and sent forward. Other detachments randing follows: sent forward. Other detachments rapidly fol-lowed. The combined forces of marines, infantry, and the gens d'armee brigade promptly put an end to the pillage and incendiarism. On the 26th, the infantry and cavalry attacked the residence of Auber Mesnel, about twelve miles from the scene of the outbreak, which had been pillaged, and was then occupied by the insurgents. After a short fight the latter were overcome, losing eighteen killed and wounded and twenty prisoners. During the engagement Captain Emile Romanet, a volunteer, was mortally wounded. He died a few hours afterwards. Some few hours after the foregoing

afterwards. Some few hours after the foregoing encounter, the troops from Riviers, Pllote, and Saint resprit, together with the volunters, surrounded La Royale and made fifty prisoners, among whom were seven chiefs. The insurgents finding themselves beaten at all points, became utterly demoralized and fied in all directions, many of them being captured. A large number of them endeavored to reach the English Island of St. Lucia, but were cut off by the steamer Sonora and the scheoner Rapid, which had been armed and sent to guard the St. Lucia channel. The riot being effectually quelled, the Governor, on the 29th ult. Issued an amnesty proclamation, pardoning all except the an amnesty proclamation, pardoning all except the ringleaders. Since the outbreak, 200 men have been ringleaders. Since the outbreak, 200 men have been killed and 150 have been taken prisoners and are to be tried. News is brought by way of St. Thomas to the 11th inst. The French frigate Victoire had arrived with 550 men on board to quell the disturbances. The people are going back to their work,

and confidence is generally restored. SAN FRANCISCO AND AUSTRALIA.

An Important Commercial Enterprise. The San Francisco Bulletin of the 14th says: -"Reliable information, in which we place the fullest confidence, but which we were hardly at liberty to disclose before the sailing of yesterday's Austra-lian steamer, assures us that various schemes of grand proportions are contemplated, siming to controi the future commerce of the Pacific. The great Transcontinental Railway Companies, not content with their triumphs upon the land, are making a league with the sea. The vast ocean which limits the westward outreach of the road says, not with a shall ye come, but no further. They are prepared to sway their sceptre over the ocean also, and pro-pose to run their terminal ferries from San Francisco Bay to China and Australia.
"It is rumored that the Moses Taylor was detained

vesterday for several hours to complete certain papers preliminary to the transfer of the interests and privileges of the North Pacific Transportation Company in the Hawalian and Australian tine transfer of interest is said to include the sale of Moses Taylor to the new company. It is also un-derstood that the Webb line is to be under the direc-tion of four first-class business men, whose names and financial strength are a pledge of their ability to make it a commercial success. In this quadrilateral directory W. H. Webb is to represent the shipbuild-ing and ship-owning interest: Sir George Grey, former Governor of New Zealand, representing the English interest of our colonial cousins across the ferry, and two prominent railroad men representing the Overland Railway interest.

"It is manifest that with such a combination of

strength, with a liberal subsidy from the American and colonial Governments, with possibly the addi-tion of the once rejected subsidy of \$25,000 a year from the Hawaiian Government, and with all exist-ing competition put quietly out of the way by an honorable purchase, it will be easy to control the trade and forestall all rival companies. If they pur-sue a liberal policy, and put on staunch, swift steamers, well officered and well appointed, their success is assured. The Pacific Ocean compara-tively free from severe starms, subject to progressed. tively free from severe storms, subject to protracted calms, and well supplied with convenient coaling stations, is the ocean for steam, and the new company have it in their power to afford such facilities for travel as shall make an otherwise tedious voyage

a pleasure excursion.
"We attach hardly less importance to the rumor that the railroad kings aim also to secure a control ling interest in the China line, either by the immediate purchase of stock, or by starting an opposition by way of the Hawalian Islands, which shall ulti

mately secure the same results.
"If it shall worthily represent the broalest views of commercial policy, that need not necessarily be-come a 'monster monopoly' which thus reaches out in every direction, seeking to turn the entire trade and travel of the Pacific into the transcontinental route. The smiliating of the railroad and steamer interests means business. And this city may share largely in the advantages to the entire country resulting from making the iron girdle of the continent the highway of the nations."

THE CAMBRIA.

Captain Caranghan, Her Daring Commander. Captain Carnaghan, the commander of the Cam-ria during the last ill-fated voyage, was one of the most experienced and skilful naval officers visiting this port. Be has been in command of vessels of the Anchor Line for several years, and was thoroughly conversant with the navigation of the Trans-atlantic route to Giassow. He was of low stature.

stoutly built, and having large, intelligent features bearing the impress of his Scotch nativity. An instance of his daring character was afforded An instance of his daring character was afforded during the voyage of the Columbia in December, 1868. While in mid-ocean the propeller broke loose in the shaft-pipe, rendering the sharp and heavy metal blades, thus loosened, liable to be beaten about the stern-post of the vessel, and the plates of the counter to be stove in, or the stern post torn away. The only hope of safety rested in lashing the broken screw, but the heavy sea which was rolling rendered this apparently impossible. Captain Carnaghan, however, made the men lower him over the taffrail by a rope around his walst, while he guided with his own hands the necessary operations. The object was to have the lashings made fast upon the blades on both sides. The difficulty was to get the bights of the chains over each upper blade. Fourteen times the captain was lowered into the waves before he succeeded.

The friends of Captain Carnaghan in this city showed their appreciation of his daring on this occashowed their appreciation of his daring on this occa-sion by giving him in March, 1869, a valuable silver wine set, which was formally presented by the Rev. Dr. Street, in presence of numerous triends, on board the Columbia.—N. Y. Tribune.

A "burglar in skirts" succeeded in putting to flight a marshal and his alds, a few nights since, at Cincinnati, by brandishing a knife in rather close proximity to their faces.

SAN DOMINGO.

The Reported Ceath of Buenaventura Baez, President of San Demingo.

We publish to-day advices from San Demingo which render it probable that the turbulent career of President Baez has been brought to a sudden and violent termination. Buenaventura Baez was a mulatto, and was born at Azua in the year 1820. His father had taken an active part in the insurrection of 1808, and young Baez was thus born into public life, his unquestionable talents, not less than the great wealth of his family, contributing largely to his rise to important and responsible positions. When Jimenes was elected President of San Domingo in 1849, to succeed Santana, he entered into a conspiracy with Soulouque, the Haytien Emperor, who invaded the republic at the head of 20,000 men, but was overwhelmingly defeated by Santana on the 22d of April. Bacz had been the most intimate friend of Santana, and at the close of the war was elected the constitutional President, a position for which he was mainly indebted to the influence of Santana. In 1850 he was called upon to repel another invasion by Soulouque, and in 1853, having during the latter part of his term favored the clerical party, he was defeated for re-election. Santana, his successful competitor, he quarrelled with, as a matter of course.

In 1856, Santana had become so unpopular that he was obliged to retire before the expiration of his term, and Bacz was the second time elected to the Presidency, which he assumed October 6. But dissatisfaction was wide-spread, and Santana successfully headed a revolution by which he was driven from power and forced to leave the country. June 11, 1858. Santana again became President, but he betrayed the republic, and the Spanish invasion fol-

After the country had passed through terrible vicissitudes, Baez returned from his exile in France in the latter part of 1865, and for the third time was proclaimed President of the turbulent republic. In June, 1866, he was again driven from power by Pimental, but only to be restored in January, 1868. Since that time he had maintained himself at the head of affairs, but was obliged to encounter a serious insurrection headed by Cabral and other turbulent spirits. Negotiations for the lease of Samana Bay to the United States, and also for the annexation of the entire resulting was contend into he tion of the entire republic, were entered into by Baez, the circumstances attending these negotiations being of too recent occurrence to need repeti-tion in detail. But before these could be completed there has been another turn in the wheel of fortune, and even if President Baez has not met with a violent death, as reported, the country has again been given over to anarchy.

The Revolution—Probable Assassination of Bacz.

Letters from Port-au-Prince, by way of St. Thomas, addressed to responsible parties render it probable that Bacz has been assassinated. Such an bable that Baez has been assassinated. Such an occurrence would inaugurate another revolution in the island of San Domingo. The letters were written at Port-au-Prince, October s, at the last moment of closing the malis. They state that Daez has disappeared from San Domingo city. Whether he has fled or was assassinated, is as yet uncertain.

One writer alleged that Baez has committed suicide on account of the withdrawal of the American protectorate, and the embarrassing position into which he had fallen thereby. Another says:—"A ceputation has just arrived to wait upon Mr. W. Delmonte to request him to accept the Presidential chair, and he is now in my house waiting to receive chair, and he is now in my house waiting to receive the deputation. I can say no more, as this is the last moment for the mail." There are great rejoicings among the Cabral faction.

RAILROAD DISASTER.

Accident Near St. Louis-Two Men Killed and Several Others Wounded.

The St. Louis Republican of October 18 says:-A very serious accident occurred yesterday after-noon, about 3 o'clock, near East St. Louis, on the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad, resulting in the killing of two men and the injury of seven others—all employed as laborers by the company. The particulars of the deplorable affair are as

A gang of men was sent out from East St. Louis, yesterday morning, to do some work in raising the track about eight miles from town, under charge of Mr. James Stout, foreman. The day proving wet, about 1 o'clock an engine with two flat cars was despatched to bring the workmen in. On reaching he place the workmen crowded on board the flat ars and the foreman took a place on the engine with the engineer, Mr. Worrill, and the train started,

the engine pushing the cars ahead.

The train with its joily freight of workmen ran at a speed of about ten miles an hour until between Venice and East St. Louis, about half way. Here some cows were observed on the track, and the en-gineer slackened speed. The train had passed a portion of the drove when one of the men in front shouted out "all right." The engineer hearing this started again, and a minute afterwards the accident occurred, and before the train had gained much additional speed, a cow, which had been running along one side of the track, suddenly veered about and jumped right in front of the train and so close to it that the engineer had barely time to hear the shout from the men and reverse the engine before the front car had caught reverse the engine before the front car had caught the animal and forced it down under the wheels. The cars slanted up and then sprang from the track and rolled down the small embankment, while the other car also left the track and went down the other side. The engine remained on the track. As the accident occurred some of the men jumped from the cars, and, curiously enough, it is said that it was among this number that the loss of life and injury occurred. The train was running quite slow, but the men in jumping off stumbled down the embankment, and before they could get out of the way the cars came crashing down upon them. In a moment there was crashing down upon them. In a moment there was a shocking tragedy enacted in the rural spot, and the piercing cries of the crushed and mangled sufferers

The engineer and the foreman immediately went to work to extricate the bodies of the dead and wounded, having summoned all the assistance possible. The cars were not much broken by the accident, and hence the bodies were taken out from the wreck without much difficulty.

PLANTATION LABOR.

The Chinese Satisfactory to all Parties.

From the N. O. Times.

The experiment of the Chinese on the Millaudon plantation has proved, in spite of many obstacles, satisfactory to all parties. An old planter who visited the place day before yesterday reports that they were doing work which negro laborers could not be got to do, to wit: -Getting wood out of a swamp, where they had to wade and work all day swamp, where they had to wade and work all day above their ankles in water. They were cheerful, active, and zealous to a degree which made our old planter sigh for a few such on his own plantation. With such laborers, or a fair proportion of them, we could see revive our sugar production, and in these lowlands raise all the sugar and rice that would be needed for consumption in the United States. needed for consumption in the United States. The need of this naw labor is especially impressed upon planters by the general neglect of the negroes of their industrial employments in order to devote themselves to patriotic and political duties. The approaching election is a most important epoch with them. They have got public meetings, stump orsetory, terchight processions, flags, drums, mass conventions, and all the nonsense of political campaigns on the brain, and are quite indifferent to the sugar and cotton crops. The majorities for their ticket and candidates are of far more interest to them than the yield of the plantations on which they are employed. This present election will involve a waste of production amounting to millions volve a waste of production amounting to millions of value. The demagogues who go about the country stirring up the "too susceptible hands" to "turn out" and tramp for miles to some meeting convenient to a grocery or grog-shop, where benzine whisky is retailed at 5 cents a gill, are the Alaries and Attilas of our State, who carry desolation in

their march.

It is a great foily to hope or pray for the extinction of these demagogues, or to seek to convince our colored brethren that they are getting beyond their depth, and will pursue their political aspirations to their own ruin and destruction. This is a foregone conclusion. It will only be a little worse with them than with a large class of white people who give themselves up to politics, and forever afterward become drones and loafers, subsisting upon and taxing the honest labor of others.

Our planters must, therefore, to save themselves and the country from a decline of production, look to some other labor than that of our colored politicians and saifragans. China is the only quarter of the globe to which we can resort to supply this detheir march.

the globe to which we can resort to supply this de-sideratum. It is encouraging to know that many of our large planters have already entered into con-tracts to procure these laborers. If half of the con-tracts already made are executed, there will be a large increase of the number of Chinese in our State by next January.

SECOND EDITION

THE WRECK OF THE CAMBRIA.

Details of the Disaster.

Probable Loss of All on Board

WAR NEWS BY CABLE.

The Mezieres Armistice Ended. Siege of Metz.

The Garrison Reported Starving.

FROM EUROPE.

Details of the Loss of the Steamer Cambria, London, Oct. 22.—Late on Wednesday evening word reached Londonderry, Ireland, that the steamship Cambria, Captain Carnaghan, of the Anchor Line, which left New York on the 8th inst. for Giasgow, had been wrecked off the coast of Donegal. The information was brought to that city by the only survivor, John McGartland, a steerage passenger by the ill-fated vessel. The intelligence was at first disbelieved, notwithstanding the vessel was overdue; but it has since been confirmed by a multitude of telegrams to the agenss, the press, and the friends of the passengers.

The telegraph lines throughout Ireland have been sadly disarranged by the recent storms, and the following despatch, summarizing Me-Gartland's narrative, has just gotten through from Londonderry. The voyage from New York was generally fortunate, notwithstanding unpleasant weather prevailed most of the time until the night of Wednesday, October 19, between 10 and 11 o'clock. The Cambria was then under sail, and steaming rapidly. Suddenly, when all was apparently going well, she struck on Mistraline Island, a small rocky island ten miles west of Donegal and thirty west of Londonderry. The vessel instantly began to fill through large holes stove in her bottom, and fires were soon extinguished. It became evident that the steamer was hopelessly lost, and efforts were therefore directed to save the lives of the passengers who were massed upon deck. Four boats crowded with passengers were launched, and put off from the sinking steamer. McGartland entered one of these, and he saw no more of the ship or other boats. The weather was very heavy, and he thinks there is no doubt that all the boats were swamped, and that he is the only survivor. Almost instantly upon getting into the boat it capsized and he lost consciousness: upon recovering he found himself in the sea, grasping the gunwale of the boat, which had righted, he succeeded in getting in the boat a second time and found therein the dead body of a lady, dressed in black silk, McGartland was tossed about many hours, when he was picked up by the Enterprise, Captain Gillespie, who cruised about the scene of the disaster for a long

time in hopes of saving life and property. McGartland says that almost at the very time of the disaster the passengers and crew were congratulating themselves on the tempestuous voyage being nearly finished, and rejoicing in the fact that in one short hour more they would land at Moville. There were certainly one hundred and eighty souls on board, and perhaps more.

Later.

LONDONDERRY, Oct. 21-Midnight.-Vessels just returning from the scene of the Cambria disaster in the North Channel report that they discovered only a lot of broken spars and a few barrels of flour, which formed part of the cargo. Nothing yet has been heard of the three smal boats which put out from the Cambria when she struck. Hope for their safety has not been entirely abandoned, but McGartland reports that a wind little short of a hurricane prevailed at the time, which it would be miraculous for such a small craft to weather.

End of the Mezieres Armistice. LONDON, Oct. 22 .- The armistice at Mezleres ended yesterday (Friday) afternoon at 3 o'clock. The bridge over the Meuse, near that place, will be blown up by the Prussians to-day, but the bombardment will not be commenced until more troops and munitions of war can be brought up. The French force within the walls of Mezieres is computed at about five thousand men, who are fragments of various French regiments.

Affairs at Metz. Berlin, Oct. 22 .- The Staats Anzeiger of yesterday, in its account of affairs before Metz, says:-The sickness in the armies is due to the uniformity of food. Dysentery is decreasing, and typhus will doubtless go with the present cool weather. Desertions from the garrison are increasing, the fugitives all giving the same reason-"hunger." The investing force and the German armies generally receive abundant supplies of all sorts of cattle on foot. Thousands of sheep have been sent to France for the

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Steamship Chartered.
Boston, Oct. 22.—The steamship Ontario, originally built to run between Boston and Liverpool, has been chartered to run in the North German Lloyds between New York and

Fire at Boston. The harbor excursion steamer Favorite was damaged to the extent of \$5000 last night by

FROM NEW YORK.

Propeller Burned. Oswego, Oct. 22.—The propeller A. M. Cowie, Detroit, was partially burned last night at her

New York Money and Stock Market. New York Money and Stock Market.

ENRW YORK, Oct. 22. — Stocks heavy. Money
435 per cent. Gold, 112%. 5-20s. 1562, coupon,
112%: do. 1564, do., 111%; do. 1665, do., 112; do.
1865, new, 110%; do. 1867, 110%; do. 1868, 110%; 10-40s,
1061; Virginia 6s, new, 63; Missouri 6s, 91%; Canton,
69; Cumberland preferred, 50; N. Y. Central and
Hudson River, 92%; Erie, 22%; Reading, 100%;
Adams Express, 67%; Michigan Central, 120%;
Michigan Southern, 94%; Illinois Central, 137;
Cleveland and Pittsburg, 106%; Chicago and Rock
Island, 111%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 93%; Western Union Telegraph, 40%.

Exaggerated Reports of the Illness of Senator

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. BALTIMORE, Oct. 22.—The reports of the illness of Senator Cameron have been grossly exaggerated. He has not had a paralytic stroke, nor has he been seriously ill. He was not very well when here, but no apprehensions were felt by himself or friends about the matter. Advices from Harrisburg received last night contradict the story of paralysis, and state that he is not at all seriously indisposed.

STAUNTON, Va., Oct. 23.—A. Thompson Nick-ell, of Monroe county, West Virginia, commut-ted suicide this morning by shooting himself through the head, on the cars of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. He was conveying his wife's corpse to Waynesboro for interment, and her sudden death caused him to commit the act.

FROM THE STATE.

Senator Cameron. HARRISBURG, Oct. 22 .- There is no founda-

tion for the report that Senator Cameron has been stricken with paralysis. He is up and in his usual health this morning. He had an ague chill yesterday in Baltimore and from the care shown by his friends in making him comfortable arose the rumor telegraphed all over the country yesterday.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE. PARKER'S ESTATE.

A Million Dollars Involved - The Law of Executors.

Orphans' Court.-Allison, P. J.

In the matter of the estate of John Borden Parker,

deceased, Judge Allison this morning read the following able opinion, settling several questions of law of vital importance:-

The petitioner, Mrs. Maria R. Freeman, is a daughter descendant, and a legatee and devisee under his will, which was proved before the Register in this city, on the 30th day of November, 1865, and had been proved in the county of Burlington, State of New Jersey, on the preceding 5th day of October.

The executors having been cited by two of the heirs, filed two accounts with the Surrogate of Burlington county, showing that there was in their hands for distribution, on the 31st day of December 1869, \$1,457,894 bs.
The petitioner asserts that the assets which make

up said belance are in the custody and control of the executors, one of whom resides in this city, and the other in Carlisle, in the State of Pennsylvania; and that she is domiciled in Philadelphia. and that she is domiciled in Philadelphia.

The petitioner also alleges that under the will of her father she is entitled to a portion of the aforesaid balance for distribution, amounting to \$272,-749°27 or thereabouts; she therefore prays for a citation to the executors, John Brown Parker and Frederick Watts, directing them to show cause why a decree should not be made; ordering them to transfer to her a portion of the balance for distribution which is due to her.

tion which is due to her.

The answer assigns for cause against the order which the petitioner seeks to obtain, chiefly that a considerable portion of the assets can only be distributed by a decree of the proper court of the State tributed by a decree of the proper court of the State of New Jersey, because, being assets which were held in New Jersey by the testator at the time of his death, they are properly and of right distributable in accordance with the law of the State in which they lie, which is also the law of the testator's domicule. Mr. Parker at the time of his death and for many years prior thereto being a resident of the aforesaid county of Burlington.

This brings up for decision the power of the Court

This brings up for decision the power of the Court to take jurisdiction of the property of a decedent found in another forum, and bring it into Pennsyl-vania for administration and distribution. The powers and duties of executors are defined

by, as they are derived from, the acts of Assembly relating thereto. That of 14th June, 1836, Purd. Dig., 768, provides that the executors over whom jurisdiction can be exercised are those who derive their authority from the "registers of the respective counties," and in Frety's Appeal, 4 W. & S., 432, the Su-preme Court have said, "Its provisions relate solely to persons acting in a fiduciary capacity by virtue of a will, or appointment by the register or Orphans' Court having jurisdiction of the estate of deceased

persons."
We do not allow an executor or administrator of a foreign State to come into Pennsylvania, and by virtue of his authority derived from another juris-diction, collect the assets of the estate in Pennsylvania, and carry them out of the State for adminis-tration and distribution. And where an executor removes from the State, the Orphans' Court having jurisdiction of his accounts are authorized to vacate his letters testamentary, and award new letters, to granted by the register having jurisdiction, up such security as the Court may think proper. S tion 27 of the act of March 29, 1832. And in the case of an administrator, non-residence is a cause of disqualification by the express terms of the 27th section of the act of March 15, 1832. In Lukens' Appeal, 2 Barr, 159 the Supreme Court so ruled.

By the sixteenth section of the act last cited, it is provided if any register shall grant letters testa-mentary to any person not being an inhabitant of this Commonwealth, without taking the proper bond and sureties, the letters so granted shall be void, and an executor acting under them shall in all respects be treated as an executor of his own wrong, and the register and his sureties are made liable to pay all lamages which shall accrue to any person by reason

These several acts of Assembly make it abundantly clear that by our law an executor derives all his authority to collect and distribute the assets of an estate which may be found within this jurisdic-tion, by virtue of the letters which are here granted, and that it is of these assets alone that he is here called on to render an account in this forum. We do not think the position a sound one, that be-cause executors are subject to Orphans' Court as to any of the assets they become so to all. This would be to confound jurisdiction and would inevitably result in a conflict of authority, which for every reason of order, in the settlement of an estate, and of safety to the person charged with the performance of such a trust, should be avoided. It is an argument which answers and defeats itself, of which the case before us is a clear illustration. The testator died possessed of property situate in five different States. If the principle contended for by the petition is a sound one, it follows that we have as many separate assets of the estate, and by reason of such control. drawing to itself all the remaining portions, and as to the whole making separate and possibly conflicting decrees, both as to settlement and distribution. There are already two accounts filed by these executors upon compulsion, at the instance of heirs and legatees in New Jersey, as well as in Pennsylvania; the former of these accounts has been audited and stated by the Surrogate of Burlington county, notice of which has been given by publication, and no objection having been made to them, a decree has been entered allowing the same as reported. The respondents say they are advised by counsel, learned in the law in New Jersey, that said decrees are in accordance with the regular practice of the Orpnans' Court of New Jersey, preliminary orders; that they are judi-cial determinations; that all the items with which the accountants charged themselves, as well as all of the items for which they have claimed credit, and also that the balance resulting therefrom, are cor-rect, and allowed to remain as stated; but that said decrees are neither final nor distributive.

It is further stated by the respondents, in their answer, that it is the practice of the courts of New Jersey to make a final and distributive decree upon the motion of any one in interest upon an account thus stated and settled.

thus stated and settled.

Taking this to be a correct statement of the facts and of the law of New Jersey, it shows two things: that a portion of the assets which the petitioner asks may be brought into distribution here, so far as their settlement and allowance goes, have already passed under the jurisdiction and decree of a foreign tribunal; and also that that which is asked to be done by us Mrs. Freeman can have done by application to the courts of Burlington county.

It may be objected that in the accounts filed in New Jersey, assets which were collected elsewhere are taken into those accounts, and that the same objection may properly be made there to distribution jection may properly be made there to distribution of the estate as settled by the decrees of the surro-gate, that is now made to the claim of the petitioner gate, that is now made to the claim of the petitioner to have all of the estate brought here for distribution. But it is a sufficient answer to this suggestion that the petitioner had legal notice of the proceedings in the courts of New Jersey, and that she has allowed the decrees of settlement to go without objection, and that if any injury is to follow from the preliminary decrees as they now stand, it is not too late to apply to the Orphans' Court of Burlington county for relief as against the orders and determination of the Surrogate. Nor is the principle, which we believe to be the true one in a case of this kind, without authority for its support. The cases cited

FROM THE SOUTH.

by the counsel for the respondents are in affirmance of it. See Selectmen vs. Boyiston, 2 Mass. R., 384; Doolittle vs. Lewis, 7 John's Chan. Cases, 40-47; Dawes vs. Boyleston, 9 Mass., 387; Parsons vs. Lyman, 20 New York R. (Court of Appeals), 103.

The case which we have before us is not to be confounded with one in which assets have been collected in the form of an auxiliary administration, in which it becomes a question of judicial discretion whether they shall be distributed in the jurisdiction in which they were raised, or remitted to the ad-

whether they shall be distributed in the jurisdiction in which they were raised, or remitted to the administrator of the domicil, to be disposed of there according to the law of the domicil, which, as to personal property, is the rule of distribution everywhere. In a case of that kind, the question turns not on the fact of jurisdiction, but upon a determination, of whether in the exercise of a wise judicial discretion, the funds sought to be taken to another. discretion, the funds sought to be taken to another forum, shall be allowed to go there or not. This is settled in Dent's Appeal 10, Harris 314; Stokely estate 7, Harris 476; Maitiand vs. Wireman, 3, Penns. R. 188, and in Harvey N. Richards 1, Mason 408. The application before us is in effect to reverse the rule, which is, unless the facts of a particular case, require a different course to be

rule, which is, unless the facts of a particular case, require a different course to be taken as to distribution, that after payment of debts and expenses, the assets shall be remitted to the administrator of the domicil for distribution. This is the doctrine in Stokely's estate, cited above; and in Dent's appeal, the application to compel the auxiliary administrator to transmit assets to an administrator of the domicil who resided in Washington, D. C., was refused on the specialties of that case, one of which was the consent of the original administrator to the appointment of the administrator in Pennsylvania, and tha

sent of the original administrator to the appointment of the administrator in Pennsylvania, and tha all the claimants objected to a transmission of the funds to Mr. Dent, in Washington.

The domicil of the testator at the time of his death is to be regarded as the place of the principal or original administration of his estate, and if this were a request to send the balance of the assets to New Jersey for distribution, it would be entitled to he regarded with greater favor than the one was are

New Jersey for distribution, it would be entitled to be regarded with greater favor than the one we are now considering, at least so far as the personal property is concerned, this kind of property having no situs in contemplation of law. It is attached to the owner's person, wherever he is, and when he dies it descends according to the law of succession which prevails at the place of his domicil.

The respondent, John Brown Parker, asserts in his answer that the sum claimed by Mrs. Freeman is about \$60,000 or \$65,000 in excess of her entire interest in the estate, which of itself would render it impossible for us to make the order prayed for at this time; the true balance due to her must first be ascertained before there can be any order made to pay. The respondent also expresses his readiness pay. The respondent also expresses his readiness to pay over to the petitioner the portion of Pennsylvania assets due to her, upon her entering the requisite security to protect the parties on remainder, which she has not yet done.

Other reasons might be assigned in support of the view which we take of the claim of Mr. Freeman, but those already stated we deem of themselves sufncient, and therefore dismiss the application.

Attorney-General F. C. Brewster and Robert N.
Wilson for petitioner; E. Hunn Hanson, Daniel
Dougherty, and George W. Biddle for executors.

The Shooting of John C. Nolen-Hearing in Urawford's Case-The Statement of William B. Mann. Court of Quarter Sessions-Judge Pairce.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Pairce.

This morning Judge Peirce resumed the hearing upon habeas corpus in the case of Alexander Crawford, committed by Alderman Kerr to answer for the shooting of John C. Nelen at the meeting of the return judges on Thursday of last week.

William B. Mann, Esq., was called to the stand by the Commonwea'th, and testified that when he was sent for by the judges he went up from the street and found John Ahern holding the door fast, saying that no one but a judge should go into the room; Mr. Mann said he had been sent for to advise them; he believed a frand was about to be perpetrated in the return of the Twenty-sixth ward, and he desired to prevent it. Then followed excited and angry words, and he went into the Supreme Court Room and into the ante-room, knocked at the door, and called for admittance; a voice inside answered that the janitor had the key and the side answered that the janitor had the key and the door was locked; Ahern followed, and said if Mr. Mann went in he would follow; they returned to for a man calling himself a return judge, and he (Mr. Mann) pushed in after him, in spite of the efforts of those behind him to draw him back; the crowd pressed against the door so as to prevent its being entirely closed, and two men were between the doors; one of them was Ahern, who was tall and stood leaning over; the other man stooped between Ahern's breast and the floor, pushing in, and he subsequently proved to be Nolen; a contest between the doorkeepers and the crowdensued, blackjacks being freely used, and then the panel of the door was broken open, and the men outside rushed in: Ahern was conspicuously the head of the men flourishing blackjacks; the people in the room fled in all directions, the mass of then going to the southward, Crawford among them; the men who thus came in seemed to centre their attack upon Crawford, seemed to single mim out: "he re-treated towards the east wall, and Ahern pointed his hand at him saying, "You are the man I want;" Mr. Mann then noticed two other men pursuing him from the door inside the rail; Crawford now retreated northward into the jury box, and a chair was hurled at him; his pursuers were proceeding rapidly; Ahern had received a blow upon the temple, from which the blood trickled all over his face; he was in the height o rage, and proceeded after Crawford with his black iack erected; Mr. Mann kept between them, and was intent upon keeping Ahern from striking Crawford; at this moment he noticed Nolan closing in upon Crawford from the centre of the room and saw another man with a blackjack about enter ing the jury box where Crawford was; Crawford said something, but what it was or whom it was addressed to Mr. Mann could not tell; but from Crawford's look toward him he was induced to reply to him as if it had been a question; with his face turned towards Crawford and his arm raised but not extended, and shaking his tinger, he said to him, Protect yourself." Immediately after that occur

rence something came whirling along with great velocity, but he could not tell what it was, but he noticed a recoil of Nolen's body. The missile struck the wall and shattered into pieces. Craw-ford had made threatening motions with his pistol, pointing it from one to the other of his prisoners, without deterring them at all. Imme diately after the throwing of the spittoon, and while a man was advancing with a blackjack uplifted, he levelled the pistol at Nolen. There was great noise and confusion until Crawford elevated his hand a little, lowered his face and ran his eye along the nazzle, then everything was still and every one stood in suspense, and the pistol was fired. Noten looked straight at Crawford, and ducked down to dodge the shot, and then fell. At the firing of the shot Crawford's pursuers abandoned their pursuit.

At the time of our going to press the hearing had not been concluded.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

The Indorsements of Starried Women. The New York Commission of Appeals have re-cently made a decision of importance to the busi-ness community, as it settles the question as to the change Insurance Company vs. Babcock, and we find the opinions of the Commissioners given at length in this week's number of the Albany Lan Journal. The action was brought upon three pro-missory notes, having upon each the special indorsement of the defendant, Armina Babcock, a married woman having separate property, substan-

tially in the following form:—
For value received, I hereby charge my individual property with the payment of this note. ARMINA BARCOCK.
These indersements were for the benefit of he

husband. On appeal from a judgment against de-fendant, the General Term of the Third District keld that the indorsements were not sufficient to change the separate estate of the defendant; that they should have specifically described the property to be changed, and have been executed with all the for-malities of a mortgage, and also that the action being at law could not be maintained, as a married woman's separate estate was only chargeable in equity The Commissioners of Appeal have now re-versed this decision, holding that a simple declara-tion in the indorsement is sufficient to charge the separate estate of a married woman, and that an ordinary action at law can be maintained on such

MYSTERIOUS ASSAULT.

Shot While Sitting at the Window of an Office A mysterious shooting occurred last evening at Ballsy's coal yard, corner of Darragh street and River avenue, Allegheny. Mr. J. G. Winsorth, manager of the works, was sitting in the office reading a paper, when he heard the report of a pistol and a bullet grazed his ear, lodging in the wall opposite. On looking out into the street he saw two men running up Darragh street at a rapid rate. No arrests were made, but the two culprits are supposed to have been two fellows who recently were released from the Pentientiary and had visited the released from the Penitentiary and had visited the coal office a day or two ago, and had been trying to make some bargain about coal. The police are after the would-be assassins, and it is highly probable that they will be arrested.—Pittsburg Con-

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Loss of the Cambria

Ecumenical Council Suspended.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The Loss of the Cambria.

LONDONDERRY, Oct. 22 .- A careful examination of the coasts and waters for miles around the scene of the Cambria disaster by river steamers fails to discover any traces of the missing boats from the Cambria.

The Health of the Pope. FLORENCE, Oct 22 .- The health of the Pope is still good. It is said the neutral powers have counselled him to remain in Rome for some time and accept the situation, and that he has concluded to do so.

A Papal Bull announcing the suspension of the Œcumenical Council has been found affixed to the doors of all churches. The jubilee, however, is con-

FROM THE WEST.

The Gallagher-Allen Prize Fight.

St. Louis, Oct. 22.—Gallagher, the pugilist, is quite sick at his training quarters near this city, and Kelly, his trainer, thinks he will not be able to meet Tom Allen November 1, the day fixed for the

Moses Green, United States Commissioner at Hannibal, died of apoplexy a few days ago. Political.

Major Dale announces himself a Democratic can-

didate for Congress in the Fifth district. The "Sleeping Beauty."

Some days ago the committee appointed by the St. Louis Medical Society to examine and report upon the condition of Susan C. Goodseye, better known as the "Sleeping Beauty." pronounced the case one of collusion and said Susan was a humbing. The Republican has a communication from N. N. Cowgill rector of St. Paul's Engagement Church et al. Cowgill, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, at Hickman, Ky., near the residence of the Goodseye family, stating that the writer has been personally acquainted with the family upwards of twenty years, and knows by personal knowledge that there is no collusion in the case, and that the girl during the period indicated has always been in her present

period indicated has always been in her present condition.

Appended to the reverend gentleman's communication, and under the words "We, the undersigned, concur in the above," are the signatures of over twenty-five persons, including judges, clergymen, editors, lawyers, notaries, and merchants. In several cases references are given by the parties signing to some of our best known citizens. There is some curiosity to know whether the medical committee will notice the communication, especially as the will notice the communication, especially as the conclusions they reached were not consistent with the general statements of their report.

New York Money Market. New York, Oct. 22:—Leans increased \$389,606; specie increased \$387,405; deposits increased, \$2,059,-268; legal tenders increased \$1,864,533.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Saturday, Oct. 22, 1870. Local finances are in an unsettled condition at this time, owing chiefly to the doubts as to the political future of Europe, and resulting in a renewal of that extreme caution among ers and capitalists which characterized their action on the official announcement of the surrender of Sedan. A strong impression exists that peace will be proclaimed within a few weeks, and that this event will be immediately followed by a withdrawai of capital from our markets, and a consequent stringency in all the great money centres of the country.

The effecti every likely to follow this cause, we readily allow, but the cause cannot be said to have any existence or probability at the present time, and therefore the extreme caution now practised by money lenders we regard as unnecessary. Meanwhile it will have the effect of strengthening the market by affording an excuse for raising the scale of rates. To-day a moderate business was done in this market both in call and time loans, but the demand for mercantile paper was very light. We quote call loans at 5@6 per cent, and discounts at 7@9 per

Governments continue active and strong, with a further advance movement in prices. The stock market was moderately active, and prices were steady. Sales of City 6s at 10316@ 10214 for the new bonds, and do. prior to '62 at

Gold is dull but steady, with sales at 112%@

102%. Reading Rallroad was rather quiet, with sales at 50166 50 8-16, the latter on short, b. o: Pennsylvania at 60; Lehigh Valley at 58%; and Oil Creek and Allegheny at 44. 2614 was bid for Philadelphia and Eric and 38% for Catawissa

Canal, Bank, Coa, and Passenger Railway shares were neglected, no sales being reported. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD. \$6900 do. prior to 62. 109 \$6900 do. prior to 62. 109 \$5000 Sun & E 78. 1013 100 8 sh Penna R. 60 300 20 sh Lit Sch R. 48 500 24 sh Lel Val. 18. 584 do..rg&in. 50% do....c. 50% do...bl0.50 3-16

MESSES. DZ HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations: —U. S. 68 of 1881, 118 1/4 6114 1/4; do. 1862, 112 1/4 6113; -U. S. 68 of 1881, 113% at 114%; do. 1862, 112% at 115; do. 1865, 112% at 114%; do. 1865, 112% at 12%; do. 1865, new, 110% at 10%; do. 1867, do. 110% at 10%; do. 1865, do. 110% at 10%; 10-40s, 106% at 106%. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Ourrency, 111% at 114%; Gold, 112% at 112%; Silver, 107% at 100; Union Pacific Railroad, 1816 at 100 at 1

NARE & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—
10-90 A. M. 112% 11-44 A. M. 11 %
10-20 " 112% 11-52 " 112%
11-25 " 112% 11-55 " 112%
11-25 " 112% 11-55 " 112%

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, Oct. 22.—The Flour market is devoid of animation, the inquiry being almost exclusively confined to the wants of the local trade. About 900

confined to the wants of the local trade. About 900 barrels changed hands, including superfine at \$450 &475; extras at \$5.6550; lowa, Wisconsin, and Misnesota extra family at \$575 for low grades up to \$650 for choice; Pennsylvania do. do. at \$650.007; Ohio do. do. at \$650.007; and fancy brands at \$7.25 &8.25, as in quality. Rye Flour ranges from \$5 to \$525. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The demand for Wheat has fallen off, and prices are not so strong. Sales of 2000 bushels Indiana red at \$1.376.146; some poor Pennsylvania at \$1.32; 400 bushels fair Delaware do. at \$1.25; and amber at \$1.426.144. Rye is steady at 930. for Western. Corn is without improvement. Sales of yellow at \$1.3855., and Western mixed at 76.379... Oats are unchanged. Sales of 3000 bushels at 500.836. for white Western; 45.3460, for dark do.; 49.2500. for Pennsylvania; and 500, for Delaware. 6000 bushels four-rowed Western Barley sold on private terms. our-rowed Western Barley sold on private terms. Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1

Quercitron at \$25 per ton, Whisky is firm, and 55 barrels Western fron-bound sold at 95c.